

COKE TRADE OF 1915 APPROXIMATES 18,000,000 TONS SOLD AT \$1.80.

**17,921,16 TONS VALUED AT
\$32,258,188 AT THE OVENS**

**Trade Dull; the Year More Encouraging in Growth
Than in Price; Followed Recovery in Iron and Steel;
The Highest Year in History in Prospect.**

The Connellsville and Lower Connellsville coke plants, comprising what is commonly known as the Connellsville coke region, shipped during the year 1915 an aggregate of 17,921,16 tons of coke valued at \$32,258,188, as estimated at \$1.80 per ton.

Compared with the previous year this was an improvement of 27% in volume and 14% in value, but compared with the year 1913, the banner year of the Connellsville coke trade, it is a falling off 18% in volume and 48% in value. The coke trade of 1915 was more erratic in growth than in price. The year opened with an output of but 1,000 tons weekly, but the average (the first quarter was 312,000 tons; the second quarter 387,000 tons; the third quarter 487,000 tons; the fourth and last quarter 400,000 tons).

The coke trade showed the recovery of the iron trade, which followed rather tardily upon recovery of the steel trade, which itself was rather slow to respond to demands of the European war, because these demands were necessarily slow in being formulated, the incentive the domestic market supplied and our whole industrial system was threatened with the parity of bankruptcy. The war broke forth August, 1914, but its first business effects were not pressing. The coke plants of the last quarter of 1914 had better than 200,000 tons weekly. The present output is 150,000 tons weekly, or exceeding 23,000,000 tons annually, with a prospect of maintaining that rate of output during the year in case labor can be had in sufficient quantity to man the plants, and the chief existing drawback to production.

Against this bright prospect is set the possibilities of product coke production at various points now being supplied with coke from the Connellsville coke region. As a result of the coke trade, the coke trade of 1915 was more erratic in growth than in price. The year opened with an output of but 1,000 tons weekly, but the average (the first quarter was 312,000 tons; the second quarter 387,000 tons; the third quarter 487,000 tons; the fourth and last quarter 400,000 tons).

The following tabular statement gives a comprehensive view of the coke trade of the past 34 years, during the whole period of its importance as an industry. It shows the number of ovens in commission at the end of each year, the annual output, the average price and the value of the output, as compiled and published annually by The Courier.

Year	Ovens	Shipped Tons	Gross Revenue
1880	7,211	2,005,910	\$3,018,442
1881	8,281	2,205,910	\$3,018,442
1882	9,351	2,405,910	\$3,018,442
1883	10,421	2,605,910	\$3,018,442
1884	11,491	2,805,910	\$3,018,442
1885	12,561	3,005,910	\$3,018,442
1886	13,631	3,205,910	\$3,018,442
1887	14,701	3,405,910	\$3,018,442
1888	15,771	3,605,910	\$3,018,442
1889	16,841	3,805,910	\$3,018,442
1890	17,911	4,005,910	\$3,018,442
1891	18,981	4,205,910	\$3,018,442
1892	20,051	4,405,910	\$3,018,442
1893	21,121	4,605,910	\$3,018,442
1894	22,191	4,805,910	\$3,018,442
1895	23,261	5,005,910	\$3,018,442
1896	24,331	5,205,910	\$3,018,442
1897	25,401	5,405,910	\$3,018,442
1898	26,471	5,605,910	\$3,018,442
1899	27,541	5,805,910	\$3,018,442
1900	28,611	6,005,910	\$3,018,442
1901	29,681	6,205,910	\$3,018,442
1902	30,751	6,405,910	\$3,018,442
1903	31,821	6,605,910	\$3,018,442
1904	32,891	6,805,910	\$3,018,442
1905	33,961	7,005,910	\$3,018,442
1906	35,031	7,205,910	\$3,018,442
1907	36,101	7,405,910	\$3,018,442
1908	37,171	7,605,910	\$3,018,442
1909	38,241	7,805,910	\$3,018,442
1910	39,311	8,005,910	\$3,018,442
1911	40,381	8,205,910	\$3,018,442
1912	41,451	8,405,910	\$3,018,442
1913	42,521	8,605,910	\$3,018,442
1914	43,591	8,805,910	\$3,018,442
1915	44,661	9,005,910	\$3,018,442

The following tabular statement shows the production of the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville coke region, short tons by quarters during 1915:

Quarters	Conn.	Lower Conn.	Total
1st	1,843,488	1,116,221	2,959,709
2nd	2,205,910	1,354,000	3,559,910
3rd	2,605,910	1,591,779	4,197,689
4th	2,959,709	1,829,558	4,789,267
Total	9,615,017	5,891,558	15,506,575

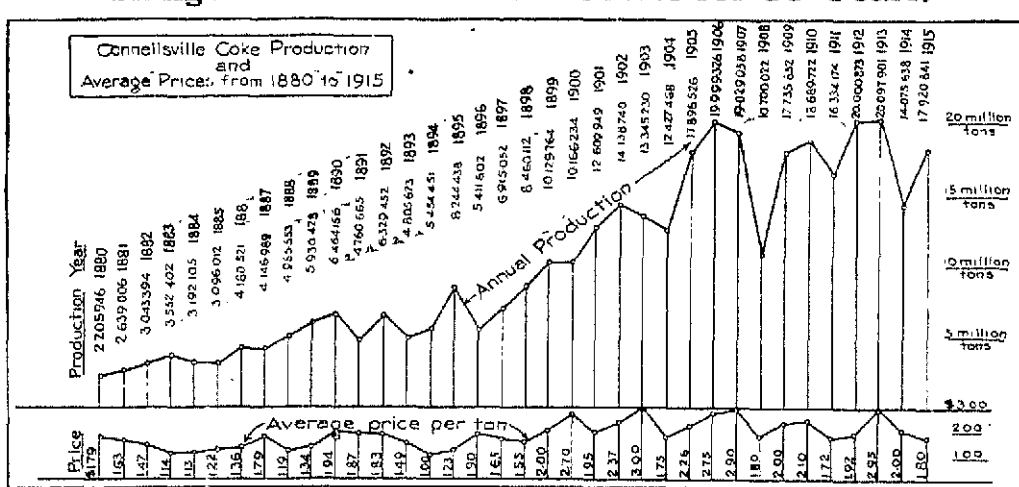
The production of merchant coke during 1915 was as follows:

Quarters	Conn.	Lower Conn.	Total
1st	1,843,488	1,116,221	2,959,709
2nd	2,205,910	1,354,000	3,559,910
3rd	2,605,910	1,591,779	4,197,689
4th	2,959,709	1,829,558	4,789,267
Total	9,615,017	5,891,558	15,506,575

The shipments of Connellsville coke from each region by quarters for 1915:

Quarters	Conn.	Lower Conn.	Total
1st	1,843,488	1,116,221	2,959,709
2nd	2,205,910	1,354,000	3,559,910
3rd	2,605,910	1,591,779	4,197,689
4th	2,959,709	1,829,558	4,789,267
Total	9,615,017	5,891,558	15,506,575

Range of Production and Prices for 35 Years.



Statistics of the Connellsville Coke Trade for 1915.

Production and Shipments of Both Regions by Weeks

Production										Output			
1945		MERCHANT				FURNACE				TOTAL		SHIPMENTS	
Week Ending	Active Ovens	Per Ct. of Total	Production Tons	Active Ovens	Per Ct. of Total	Production Tons	Production Tons	Production Tons	Production Tons	Cars	Tons		
Jan. 1-7	7,764	56.6	33,306	9,385	45.0	34,192	67,498	1,822	67				
Jan. 8-14	7,481	46.9	24,129	9,979	45.0	31,747	209,692	5,885	216.8				
Jan. 15-21	6,984	44.2	21,510	9,979	45.0	32,310	209,850	5,526	204.3				
Jan. 22-28	6,509	43.6	20,925	10,015	45.1	32,235	212,210	5,758	212.9				
Jan. 29-Feb. 5	6,847	45.9	20,985	11,017	57.7	31,623	242,698	6,519	240.2				
Feb. 6-12	6,737	42.6	23,576	9,575	45.7	32,358	217,229	6,737	217.8				
Feb. 13-19	6,927	44.3	25,750	13,233	59.8	359,275	209,855	6,870	219.5				
Feb. 20-26	7,054	44.6	24,230	13,981	61.7	174,270	211,000	7,326	226.9				
Feb. 27-Mar. 5	7,254	45.9	26,130	13,681	61.7	179,745	217,955	7,622	278.1				
Mar. 6-12	7,157	45.7	24,410	13,761	62.0	180,162	227,652	7,732	271.1				
Mar. 13-19	7,477	46.1	26,025	14,727	62.1	176,822	229,797	7,929	273.9				
Mar. 20-26	7,486	46.7	191,025	13,753	62.1	175,417	279,422	7,692	281.3				
Mar. 27-Apr. 3	7,728	48.8	197,175	13,791	62.1	177,822	299,237	7,678	281.7				
April 4-10	7,917	50.9	133,130	13,775	62.1	168,121	28	7,821	277.0				
April 11-17	7,487	50.1	113,300	13,775	62.1	176,511	276,532	7,752	278.8				
April 18-24	8,179	50.9	129,187	13,781	62.1	177,737	289,221	7,345	281.5				
April 25-May 1	8,229	51.2	122,155	13,781	62.1	177,300	299,493	7,803	283.6				
May 2-8	8,134	51.5	123,820	13,785	63.1	173,641	299,891	8,114	305.3				
May 9-15	8,007	51.5	124,791	14,791	62.1	176,739	299,751	7,726	293.0				
May 16-22	8,067	51.0	124,334	14,791	62.1	178,120	299,751	7,519	295.0				
May 23-29	8,067	51.8	123,748	14,015	63.2	188,173	306,691	8,182	305.0				
May 30-Jun 6	8,915	55.5	116,615	15,417	66.9	197,275	316,899	8,414	312.5				
Jun. 7-13	8,908	55.5	121,872	15,872	71.1	231,887	316,887	8,733	321.1				
Jun. 14-20	8,908	55.5	130,318	15,872	71.1	204,166	326,876	8,733	321.1				
Jun. 21-27	8,989	56.1	129,171	16,160	71.7	229,636	338,510	9,168	341.7				
Jun. 28-Jul 4	9,227	58.2	139,789	16,910	73.8	221,709	335,478	9,353	346.3				
Jul. 5-11	9,200	59.3	136,738	16,910	73.8	231,621	371,114	10,172	376.9				
Jul. 12-18	9,007	61.5	125,670	17,008	74.8	231,621	371,114	10,172	376.9				
Jul. 19-25	9,200	62.5	111,827	17,009	76.7	229,761	371,114	9,838	365.6				
Jul. 26-Aug 1	10,123	63.2	109,130	17,641	76.8	226,745	367,005	9,703	360.8				
Aug. 2-8	10,241	63.9	113,009	17,784	77.1	231,410	377,310	10,008	373.1				
Aug. 9-15	10,241	63.9	113,009	17,784	77.1	231,410	377,310	10,008	373.1				
Aug. 16-22	10,241	63.9	113,009	17,784	77.1	231,410	377,310	10,008	373.1				
Aug. 23-29	10,241	63.9	113,009	17,784	77.1	231,410	377,310	10,008	373.1				
Aug. 30-Sep 6	10,241	63.9	113,009	17,784	77.1	231,410	377,310	10,008	373.1				
Sep. 7-13	10,241	63.9	113,009	17,784	77.1	231,410	377,310	10,008	373.1				
Sep. 14-20	10,241	63.9	113,009	17,784	77.1	231,410	377,310	10,008	373.1				
Sep. 21-27	10,241	63.9	113,009	17,784	77.1	231,410	377,310	10,008	373.1				
Sep. 28-Oct 4	10,241	63.9	113,009	17,784	77.1	231,410	377,310	10,008	373.1				
Oct. 5-11	10,241	63.9	113,009	17,784	77.1	231,410	377,310	10,008	373.1				
Oct. 12-18	10,241	63.9	113,009	17,784	77.1	231,410	377,310	10,008	373.1				
Oct. 19-25	10,241	63.9	113,009	17,784	77.1	231,410	377,310	10,008	373.1				
Oct. 26-Nov 1	10,241	63.9	113,009	17,784	77.1	231,410	377,310	10,008	373.1				
Nov. 2-8	10,241	63.9	113,009	17,784	77.1	231,410	377,310	10,008	373.1				
Nov. 9-15	10,241	63.9	113,009	17,784	77.1	231,410	377,310	10,008	373.1				
Nov. 16-22	10,241	63.9	113,009	17,784	77.1	231,410	377,310	10,008	373.1				
Nov. 23-29	10,241	63.9	113,009	17,784	77.1	231,410	377,310	10,008	373.1				
Nov. 30-Dec 6	10,241	63.9	113,009	17,784	77.1	231,410	377,310	10,008	373.1				
Dec. 7-13	10,241	63.9	113,009	17,784	77.1	231,410	377,310	10,008	373.1				
Dec. 14-20	10,241	63.9	113,009	17,784	77.1	231,410	377,310	10,008	373.1				
Dec. 21-27	10,241	63.9	113,009	17,784	77.1	231,410	377,310	10,008	373.1				
Dec. 28-Jan 3	10,241	63.9	113,009	17,784	77.1	231,410	377,310	10,008	373.1				
TOTAL	111,717	100.0	1,117,171	111,717	100.0	1,117,171	1,117,171	1,117,171	1,117,171				

Merchant and Furnace Production of Both Regions by Months

Month	Merchant Tons	Furnace Tons	Total Tons
January	2,005,910	2,005,910	4,011,820
February	2,205,910	2,205,910	4,411,820
March	2,405,910	2,405,910	4,811,820
April	2,605,910	2,605,910	5,211,820
May	2,805,910	2,805,910	5,611,820
June	3,005,910	3,005,910	6,011,820
July	3,205,910	3,205,910	6,411,820
August	3,405,910	3,405,910	6,811,820
September	3,605,910	3,605,910	7,211,820
October	3,805,910	3,805,910	7,611,820
November	4,005,910	4,005,910	8,011,820
December	4,205,910	4,205,910	8,411,820
Total	35,506,575	35,506,575	71,013,150

Shipments of Connellsville Region by Months in Cars and Tons

Month	Cars	Tons
January	1,000	2,005,910
February	1,100	2,205,910
March	1,200	2,405,910
April	1,300	2,605,910
May	1,400	2,805,910
June	1,500	3,005,910
July	1,600	3,205,910
August	1,700	3,405,910
September	1,800	3,605,910
October	1,900	3,805,910
November	2,000	4,005,910
December	2,100	4,205,910
Total	17,921	17,921,160

Shipments of Lower Connellsville Region by Months in Cars and Tons

Month	Cars	Tons
January	1,000	1,116,221
February	1,100	1,354,000
March	1,200	1,591,779
April	1,300	1,829,558
May	1,400	2,067,337
June	1,500	2,305,116
July	1,600	2,542,895
August	1,700	2,780,674
September	1,800	3,018,453
October	1,900	3,256,232
November	2,000	3,494,011
December	2,100	3,731,790
Total	17,921	17,921,160

THE AVERAGE VALUE OF COKE ESTIMATED AT \$1.80 A TON

Did Not Bring What It Is Worth Because Most of the Selling Was Done When Pig Iron Conditions Were Unsatisfactory; Bulk 1916 Delivery Already Sold.

The Courier sets the average value of the furnace and foundry coke shipped from the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville region in 1915 at \$1.80, this comparing with an average of \$2.00 for the year 1914.

The fact that the average value for 1915 is 10% less than the average value for 1914 shows that coke did not bring in 1915 what it was entitled to bring. The production of pig iron in 1914 in the United States was 23,322,244 gross tons. The production in 1915 was about 29,000,000 tons, or 25% greater. The realized prices on coke in 1914 were somewhat high, relative to iron trade conditions as a whole, for the reason that, as pointed out in The Courier a year ago, the selling of coke for 1914 delivery changed to be done chiefly in two periods of the year, the first being a slight bulge, the selling for 1915 was practically all done when pig iron conditions were very unsatisfactory.

The 1915 contracts that were closed for the full year and those that were closed for the first half of the year were made chiefly in December, 1914, when conditions were very bad. The steel mills were operating at the smallest proportion of capacity in

**PRODUCERS COKE COMPANY, FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
UNIONTOWN, PA.**

H. M. Crawford L. C. Meeking I. L. Zearly

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Mine and land surveys of all kinds. Plans, estimates and Superintendence of construction of complete coal and coking plants, railroads, water works, city paving, and sewerage, etc. Examination and reports on coal lands and mining properties.

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UNIONTOWN, PA.

CAMPBELL WINS CLAIM AGAINST COKE COMPANY

Court Decider Northern Connellsville Litigation in His Favor.

THREE RAINEY SUITS ENDED

Big Coke Concern Prevents Water Being Drained in Mount Braddock Mine, But Must Pay for Interfering With Merchants, Divorces Granted

UNIONTOWN, Dec. 31.—At a session of court this morning Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen handed down decisions in two cases of George W. Campbell vs. the Northern Connellsville Coke Company and another in a case brought by the Northern Connellsville Coke Company against George W. Campbell. In one of the cases in which Campbell was the plaintiff he sought to recover money alleged to be due him as the secretary of the defendant company to the amount of \$11,765.95 and in the other he sued to recover the amount of a note given by the company on which he claimed the right to the sum of \$4,770. In both these cases judgment was directed to be entered for the plaintiff for the full amount of his claims. In the case in which Campbell was the defendant a rule had been issued on him to show cause why he should not render an accounting for certain stocks of the Northern Connellsville Coke Company which it was alleged by the company had come into his hands improperly and also to show cause why an injunction should not be awarded against him restraining the transfer of any of this stock. In this case it was held by the court that Campbell had received the stocks lawfully and that an accounting and an injunction was discharged.

Judge Van Swearingen also handed down decisions in three cases in which J. J. Rainey was a party. The first of these was a case in which Rainey asked for an injunction against J. J. Johnson and C. W. Johnson to restrain them from draining the water of their coal mine into the mine of the plaintiffs in North Union township. The plaintiffs are mining the coal there and the defendants are mining the coal in a mine immediately above it. It was held that the defendants were not entitled to drain the water into the mine of the plaintiffs and that an injunction was granted restraining the defendants from doing so. The second case was one in which Isaac H. Lint and others sued the defendant in an action in which Isaac H. Lint and others sued the defendant for \$500 for a false statement with which he had been charged and selling machinery. The court held that the defendant was liable for the amount of the claim and that judgment was directed to be entered for the plaintiff for the full amount of the claim.

In the third case, which was a divorce case, it was held that the plaintiff was entitled to a divorce from the defendant and that judgment was directed to be entered for the plaintiff for the full amount of the claim.

In the case of the divorce, it was held that the plaintiff was entitled to a divorce from the defendant and that judgment was directed to be entered for the plaintiff for the full amount of the claim.

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Really was directed to file an affidavit of defense and enter a plea within ten days. The plaintiff had entered a plea of denial and had filed an affidavit of defense. The court held that the plaintiff was entitled to a divorce from the defendant and that judgment was directed to be entered for the plaintiff for the full amount of the claim.

A new trial was granted by Judge Van Swearingen in the case of the Northern Connellsville Coke Company against George W. Campbell. The court held that the plaintiff was entitled to a divorce from the defendant and that judgment was directed to be entered for the plaintiff for the full amount of the claim.

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NEGRO CONFESSES TO THE MURDER OF A TRUANT OFFICER

Riley Gaines Admits He Struck W. E. Henry With a Club.

CRIME COMMITTED A YEAR AGO

Accused Man Makes Clean Breast of the Murder, Declares He Intended to Give Henry a Beating but Had No Intention of Causing His Death

SCOTSDALE, Jan. 5.—The trial of Riley Gaines, charged with the murder of W. E. Henry, a truant officer, began this morning in the court of Judge Van Swearingen. Gaines, a negro, was charged with the murder of Henry, who was killed on the night of January 5, 1915. Gaines admitted that he had struck Henry with a club, but he declared that he had no intention of causing his death. He claimed that he was only trying to give Henry a beating. The court held that Gaines was guilty of the murder and that judgment was directed to be entered for the plaintiff for the full amount of the claim.

In the case of the murder of W. E. Henry, the court held that Gaines was guilty of the murder and that judgment was directed to be entered for the plaintiff for the full amount of the claim.

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250 CASES OF GRIP HERE, IS ESTIMATE OF ONE PHYSICIAN

Many Persons, Presented as High as Four Being Afflicted in One Family

There are at least 250 cases of grip in Connellsville at the present time, according to the estimate of one physician. Many persons are afflicted with the disease, and in some cases as many as four persons in one family are afflicted with it. The disease is highly contagious and is caused by a virus. It is characterized by a severe sore throat, fever, and general weakness. The disease is most prevalent in the winter months.

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SALVATION ARMY WILL QUIT TOWN; IS NOT SUPPORTED

\$5,000 for Revival, None for Charity, Church Attitude.

CAPTAIN HARRISON LEAVING

Will Go to McKeesport With View of Establishing Headquarters There, But Always Stay of Funds

CONNELLSVILLE, Jan. 5.—The Salvation Army, which has been in the town for some time, is leaving for McKeesport. The army is leaving because it is not supported by the community. The army has been in the town for some time, but it has not been able to establish itself. The army is leaving for McKeesport, where it hopes to establish headquarters. The army is leaving because it is not supported by the community.

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NEW COUNTY OFFICIALS TAKE THEIR JOBS TODAY

Four New Judges Are Seen Among the Clerks of the Court House, Now Withheld Appointments

CONNELLSVILLE, Jan. 5.—The new county officials took their oaths of office today. The new judges are seen among the clerks of the court house. The new officials are taking their jobs today. The new judges are seen among the clerks of the court house.

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DR. A. F. GENTRY Physician

DR. BARNES MEDICAL INSTITUTE

DR. A. F. GENTRY, Physician, is located at 100 Park Building, Connellsville, Pa. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the Pennsylvania Medical Association. He has been practicing medicine for many years and is well known in the community.

DR. BARNES MEDICAL INSTITUTE is located at 100 Park Building, Connellsville, Pa. It is a medical institute that provides treatment for various diseases. It is well known in the community and has a good reputation.

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BETTER TIMES A FEATURE OF THE CLOSING OF '15

Past Year Has Been a Momentous One in History of Conneltsville.

GRIM REAPER'S WIDE SWATH

Prominent Citizens Are Called by Death. End of Business Depression Sees Big Sums Invested in This Section; Thompson Failure a Blow

The year of 1915 in Conneltsville and vicinity was particularly remarkable for the fact that during the twelve-month the community emerged from disastrous industrial depression to an activity which promises to be the greatest that has yet been known in the history of the community. It has been striking all the more so because of the fact that the failure of J. V. Thompson, the Lancaster coal magnate, cast a pall over the financial activities of the county. The close of the year finds the Thompson matter in the process of a satisfactory adjustment while the revival of the coke trade has been rapid. The bread line that ushered in the year has given way this winter to such widely differing conditions that labor, instead of a drag on the market, is so scarce that every able-bodied man may work as he so desires.

In connection with the business revival came the announcement during the year that the West Penn Traction Company would spend a million dollars enlarging its coal power station here, and this work is already under way. Other expansions are under way. The coal men at the close of the twelve months are selling their product at almost record prices and are sharing the good fortune of the coke men. The early months of the year were among the worst they ever encountered but the sudden recovery, unexpected and unexpected, of activity in industrial life changed conditions almost overnight.

The community has many familiar figures through death. Among the prominent men who passed away were John D. Fisher, Dr. W. H. White, Dr. H. P. Brady, of Ohio, and John C. Sloan, prominent among the coke men who died of pneumonia, and A. O. Morgan, pioneer coke operator of the Morgan Valley.

Two new big buildings were erected for local banking institutions. W. L. Simpson, president of the First National Bank, and J. H. White, president of the First National Bank, succeeded the late John D. Fisher.

It was a year of many improvements in the city. The street and sewer improvements were carried out. For the celebration of the centennial of the community, the West Penn Traction Company presented the city with a new playground. The first day of the celebration was taken up by the city in a number of ways. The city council voted \$500 to award this prize which has been awarded by public spirited citizens for years.

In political circles, a year was marked by the return of the Republican to the county in a county at large. There was a change in the bench during the year. The resignation of Judge J. H. White, followed by the appointment of Judge J. H. White, followed by the resignation of Judge J. H. White, followed by the appointment of Judge J. H. White.

The coke plants throughout the region are idle. The Thomas Lynch, owner of the H. C. Truck Company, is said to be at Greenburg.

The city budget shows that the city will spend \$250,000 during the year. W. C. Fisher, Stewart, Schwab, Harry Workman and John S. White, Conneltsville, have been named by the city council to be on the finance committee.

An appropriation of \$500 is to be made for needed improvements in the city.

The West Penn power house is completed through an unusual heavy load and power.

The St. Clair Catholic Church at Mount Pleasant, Pa., has a loss of \$7000.

The police are searching for W. D. Lively, a man who is said to have stolen blank checks from W. D. Lively and forged the latter's name to several of them.

The Macchies decided to purchase the M. C. Building for a home. A price of \$45,000 is agreed upon. The house will be on the corner of the river 1075 feet.

Connellsville sportsmen decided to join with a number of the community in a hunt for a wild cat. A South Conneltsville sportsman, armed with a gun, went to a place where a wild cat was said to be.

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John Robinson of Uniontown is elected second lieutenant of Company D, succeeding Roy Miller. Clark Miller, a brickman, and Charles Myers, a brickman, are awarded when a blue banner on a Baltimore and Ohio engine near Stewart.

St. Joseph's church at Mount Pleasant is closed by the loss of \$25,000. Seventy-five high school students are exempt from high school exams.

Twenty children made ill by eating chewing gum. The mercury in the thermometer is below zero.

Thomas McKnight, a Baltimore and Ohio brickman, falls from his train and is killed.

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Church. About 2000 attend the annual Conneltsville high school. The new school is located at the corner of the river and the street.

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movement bond to cover the cost of improvement of the streets. The new bond is located at the corner of the river and the street.

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Because of ill health Rev. J. L. Proulx declines to head the charity bazaar. The bazaar is located at the corner of the river and the street.

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BIXLER FIXES THE MEASLES COMPLAINT BY BLAMING PAPERS

Reply to Health Commissioner Principally Charge of "Exaggeration."

POPULAR METHOD WITH CLERK

Secretary of Board of Health Firmly Convinced Best Way to Prevent the State from Finding Out Anything is to Not Print Reports of Illness.

City Clerk A. O. Bixler has written a State Health Commissioner Samuel G. Dixon at Harrisburg in reply to the latter's letter in regard to the measles in Conneltsville. He refuses to make public the text of the letter but the letters that he has set the community right in the matter in Conneltsville. He also says that he has told the commissioner and his assistants not to take too much stock in exaggerated reports in the Conneltsville papers. "Exaggerated" was the word used in the letter.

The health department of the State Health Department at Harrisburg is not only through the reports of physicians which are sent to the local board of health and forwarded to Harrisburg, by Clerk Bixler but also by reading the reports. When the Commissioner's assistant comes across a note reporting a large number of cases of a particular contagious disease here, they report it to some of their superiors and then a letter comes to the Conneltsville board of health offering assistance if the report is exaggerated. The cause is a report of conditions in the city. One of these cases, Clerk Bixler took up with the board of health at its last meeting but the board seemed to think it was exaggerated. It was the matter was closed. The reporting of an unusually large number of cases of measles in Conneltsville was the direct cause of a letter from the board of health to the State Health Department.

The correspondence between the State and Conneltsville health officials when given publicity always brings out the fact that Health Officer George Bixler is on the job. He is not only investigating and discovering contagious diseases which physicians have not been called in the State but also in the city. The reporting of an unusually large number of cases of measles in Conneltsville was the direct cause of a letter from the board of health to the State Health Department.

JAIL DELIVERY CHARGED

Three men Under Arrest for Freeing of Brownsville Prisoner

CONNELTSVILLE, Dec. 30.—Thomas Brown, colored, David Jones and Thomas Kelly are being held here until a hearing at Brownsville on the charge of being implicated in a jail delivery there early this morning. It is alleged that Jones and Kelly forced by force the door of the Brownsville lockup last night when a black and freed Brown who had previously been arrested for robbing a store at Llan station.

The other prisoners in the lockup decided that one of the men held them up and they fled from the lockup. The men were arrested by Constable R. J. Guesman and arrested the trio in Llan station a few hours later.

WAGE STRIKE PAID

Motor Company is Agitating Improvement of Second Street.

The paying of a first part of Second Street is being agitated by the Motor Company. This street is one with a base of black and a top of white. The street is in the condition most of the winter. One entrance to the street is on Second street and to make driving good at all it will be necessary to have a brief road. It has long been the wish of other West Side residents to have this street paved but if the motor company finds it necessary to do the paving on its own account only a small portion of it will be covered with brick.

CASE IS SETTLED.

Leisening Boys Pay \$10 to Get Out of \$100 Stealing Suit.

The three Leisening boys who were arrested for stealing and pending \$100 from Mrs. Shaffer have been released upon payment of \$10 each. The boys are now free to go.

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TRADE OF THE UPPER CONNELLSVILLE AND GREENSBURG REGION

Rate of Operation About Same as in the Connells-ville Region.

AVERAGE PRICE WAS BETTER

But Under That for 1914: Production and Value of Output Increased, Sustained by Large Proportion of Foundry and Cracked Coke Sold.

The Upper Connellsville and Greensburg districts, commonly known as the Latrobe and Greensburg districts, operated at practically the same capacity as the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville regions, the Greensburg district doing 70% of capacity and the Latrobe 64% for the last week of 1930. The whole averaging two-thirds capacity, which was better than they did during 1914. The production for 1930 was as follows:

District Tons.
Upper Connellsville 1,103,235
Greensburg Connellsville 914,219

Total 2,017,454

The estimated average price of this coke was \$2.00 per ton. This is a better average than that of the Connellsville region due to the fact that a larger proportion of it is foundry coke, for which a better price is obtained. About one-half the Greensburg Connellsville district output in 1930 was foundry coke which commanded a better price than \$2 and brought the average of the district up to that figure. The same condition appears in the Latrobe district where considerable cracked coke is sold at higher figures than the furnace average. The price of cracked coke for last year averaged \$2.25 and helped to bring up the average of the district. A careful estimate on the part of manufacturers, taking all these matters into consideration, places the average price for 1930 at a round \$2.00 per ton at which price the value of the output of these districts for 1930 would be as follows:

District Tons. Value
Upper Connellsville 1,103,235 \$2,206,470
Greensburg Connellsville 914,219 1,828,438

Total 2,017,454 \$4,034,908

These districts suffered from the same complaint which overtook the coke trade generally, lack of demand and low prices. The average price of this coke in 1914 was \$2.10 and in 1915 it was \$2.50.

These districts closed the year with a combined output of 40,000 tons weekly as indicated in the following tabulation showing the shipments for the week ending Saturday, January 1, 1931:

District	East	West	Total
Upper Conn.	7,520	26,900	34,420
Greensburg	12,241	7,467	19,708
Totals	19,761	34,367	54,128

The combined shipments from these districts for 1930 were as follows:

Week Ending	East	West	Total
Jan. 2	17,590	15,772	33,362
Jan. 9	15,877	12,258	28,135
Jan. 16	15,251	11,900	27,151
Jan. 23	15,833	11,810	27,643
Jan. 30	15,778	11,774	27,552
Feb. 6	15,191	11,480	26,671
Feb. 13	15,112	11,400	26,512
Feb. 20	15,117	11,391	26,508
Feb. 27	15,100	11,375	26,475
Mar. 6	15,088	11,363	26,451
Mar. 13	15,082	11,357	26,439
Mar. 20	15,076	11,351	26,427
Mar. 27	15,070	11,345	26,415
Apr. 3	15,064	11,339	26,403
Apr. 10	15,058	11,333	26,391
Apr. 17	15,052	11,327	26,379
Apr. 24	15,046	11,321	26,367
May 1	15,040	11,315	26,355
May 8	15,034	11,309	26,343
May 15	15,028	11,303	26,331
May 22	15,022	11,297	26,319
May 29	15,016	11,291	26,307
June 5	15,010	11,285	26,295
June 12	15,004	11,279	26,283
June 19	15,000	11,273	26,273
June 26	15,000	11,273	26,273
July 3	15,000	11,273	26,273
July 10	15,000	11,273	26,273
July 17	15,000	11,273	26,273
July 24	15,000	11,273	26,273
Aug. 1	15,000	11,273	26,273
Aug. 8	15,000	11,273	26,273
Aug. 15	15,000	11,273	26,273
Aug. 22	15,000	11,273	26,273
Aug. 29	15,000	11,273	26,273
Sep. 5	15,000	11,273	26,273
Sep. 12	15,000	11,273	26,273
Sep. 19	15,000	11,273	26,273
Sep. 26	15,000	11,273	26,273
Oct. 3	15,000	11,273	26,273
Oct. 10	15,000	11,273	26,273
Oct. 17	15,000	11,273	26,273
Oct. 24	15,000	11,273	26,273
Nov. 1	15,000	11,273	26,273
Nov. 8	15,000	11,273	26,273
Nov. 15	15,000	11,273	26,273
Nov. 22	15,000	11,273	26,273
Nov. 29	15,000	11,273	26,273
Dec. 6	15,000	11,273	26,273
Dec. 13	15,000	11,273	26,273
Dec. 20	15,000	11,273	26,273
Dec. 27	15,000	11,273	26,273
Totals	1,103,235	914,219	2,017,454

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING JAN. 1, 1931.				WEEK ENDING DEC. 25, 1930.			
	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville	21,465	17,007	3,458	200,010	21,465	17,594	3,874	220,000
Lower Connellsville	17,521	15,300	2,221	179,708	17,521	15,201	2,320	198,400
Totals	38,986	32,307	5,679	379,718	38,986	32,795	6,194	418,400

FURNACE OVENS.	WEEK ENDING JAN. 1, 1931.				WEEK ENDING DEC. 25, 1930.			
	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville	17,301	14,122	3,179	161,277	17,301	14,127	3,181	161,100
Lower Connellsville	5,552	4,911	640	55,125	5,552	4,894	658	61,400
Totals	22,853	19,033	3,819	216,402	22,853	19,021	3,839	222,500

MERCHANT OVENS.	WEEK ENDING JAN. 1, 1931.				WEEK ENDING DEC. 25, 1930.			
	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville	4,164	3,185	919	35,233	4,164	3,167	910	35,500
Lower Connellsville	11,669	10,389	1,281	124,631	11,669	10,367	1,309	137,000
Totals	15,833	13,574	2,200	159,864	15,833	13,534	2,219	172,500

SHIPMENTS.	WEEK ENDING JAN. 1, 1931.				WEEK ENDING DEC. 25, 1930.			
	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
To Pittsburgh				2,443 Cnrs.				1,425 Cnrs.
To West of Pittsburgh				5,652 Cnrs.				6,300 Cnrs.
To Points East of Region				1,457 Cnrs.				1,357 Cnrs.
Totals				9,552 Cnrs.				9,082 Cnrs.

17,921,216 TONS VALUED AT \$32,258,188 AT THE OVENS

Continued from Page One.

was a gain not a loss. And August 1 marked a restoration of the best experience in furnace oven operation. The furnace ovens having maximum production for the average of 1931. The opening of September developed an unexpected demand for coke which in the first week of the month was 100,000 tons. The year there was a restriction of output and shipment of coke to capacity, not shortage as the term later came to mean, but on account of the coke's quality being poor for the time being. The coke was of a high grade and the first week of the month was a gain not a loss. The coke was of a high grade and the first week of the month was a gain not a loss.

The output of the Greensburg Connellsville district in short tons and its market for 1931 by quarters was as follows:

Quarter Tons. Value
1st 117,807 2,356,212
2nd 117,201 2,348,888
3rd 117,555 2,356,212
4th 117,807 2,356,212

Totals 470,370 9,417,524

The shipments by weeks from the Greensburg Connellsville region were as follows:

Jan. 2	11,811	1,357	13,168
Jan. 9	11,811	1,357	13,168
Jan. 16	11,811	1,357	13,168
Jan. 23	11,811	1,357	13,168
Jan. 30	11,811	1,357	13,168
Feb. 6	11,811	1,357	13,168
Feb. 13	11,811	1,357	13,168
Feb. 20	11,811	1,357	13,168
Feb. 27	11,811	1,357	13,168
Mar. 6	11,811	1,357	13,168
Mar. 13	11,811	1,357	13,168
Mar. 20	11,811	1,357	13,168
Mar. 27	11,811	1,357	13,168
Apr. 3	11,811	1,357	13,168
Apr. 10	11,811	1,357	13,168
Apr. 17	11,811	1,357	13,168
Apr. 24	11,811	1,357	13,168
May 1	11,811	1,357	13,168
May 8	11,811	1,357	13,168
May 15	11,811	1,357	13,168
May 22	11,811	1,357	13,168
May 29	11,811	1,357	13,168
June 5	11,811	1,357	13,168
June 12	11,811	1,357	13,168
June 19	11,811	1,357	13,168
June 26	11,811	1,357	13,168
July 3	11,811	1,357	13,168
July 10	11,811	1,357	13,168
July 17	11,811	1,357	13,168
July 24	11,811	1,357	13,168
Aug. 1	11,811	1,357	13,168
Aug. 8	11,811	1,357	13,168
Aug. 15	11,811	1,357	13,168
Aug. 22	11,811	1,357	13,168
Aug. 29	11,811	1,357	13,168
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Nov. 15	11,811	1,357	13,168
Nov. 22	11,811	1,357	13,168
Nov. 29	11,811	1,357	13,168
Dec. 6	11,811	1,357	13,168
Dec. 13	11,811	1,357	13,168
Dec. 20	11,811	1,357	13,168
Dec. 27	11,811	1,357	13,168
Totals	470,370	9,417,524	9,417,524

ORE SALES

For 1930 Delivery Made in Record-Breaking Turnout.

A record-breaking sales movement in eastern iron ores for 1930 delivery has been practically completed and it is estimated that these transactions will total between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 tons. This, by far, is the heaviest aggregate of ore business ever closed for a single year in the eastern market since the Iron Trade Review.

One major campaign is preparing for the largest year in its history during 1930. The new season's prices are on the basis of \$3.40 to \$3.50 per ton, delivered eastern Pennsylvania, for furnace material and at \$4.00 at the mines for high grade. Foreign ores still see small opportunity to compete with the domestic material in the eastern market, because of the high ocean freight.

A slight change in quotations has been made by reason of the price of old range Bessemer \$4.45 and old range non-Bessemer \$3.70, instead of \$3.50 and \$3.75, respectively, as quoted at the opening of the market. While large quantities of the ore were sold at \$3.50 and \$3.75, the new rates were made at 5 cents less and sellers generally have agreed to conform to the lower prices.

Locomotives for Russia.

The H. K. Porter Company, Pittsburgh, has received an order from the Russian government for 20 locomotives in addition to an order for 15 locomotives taken some time ago.

New By-Product Plant.

The American Steel & Wire Company will build 200 by-product coke ovens at its Newburg works.

ments, culminating in a weekly movement of 11,500 cars during the last week of the month. November shipments were both better and greater, but the loss as increasing the preparation for the Christmas holiday then an increase of shipments was made. The month closed a high volume. October, all the effects of the freight market began to move back from the sea board and track the coke region there were light weekly increases in the coke shipments. The coke was of a high grade and the first week of the month was a gain not a loss.

The coke was of a high grade and the first week of the month was a gain not a loss. The coke was of a high grade and the first week of the month was a gain not a loss.

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